

## REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 23rd June 1877.

WITH reference to the application of the Students' Association lately presented to the Senate of the Calcutta University, the *Bhārat Sangskārak*, of the 11th June, writes that most of the prayers of the students are reasonable, and the members of the Syndicate ought therefore to direct their particular attention to them. The professors of colleges should not be selected as Examiners; because much partiality is likely to be shown; and the examinations vary every year. If the prescribed limit of age for entrance to the University cannot be at once abolished, it should at least be fixed at 15 instead of at 16 years; for, if a boy of 19 may be entrusted with the duties of the administration of India, what objection can there be against a student's entering into his University career at the age of 15? It is necessary, again, to prescribe an English course for the Entrance Examination; because the object of abolishing it, namely, to discourage cramming, has not been realized. Its abolition has merely served to place Messrs. Roe and Lethbridge's compilations in the hands of the students, who depend entirely upon them for success in their examinations. It is also desirable to change all the histories which are now in use in the University; and to make some better selections of philosophical text-books.

BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK  
June 11th, 1877.

2. Referring to the indigo-planters of Behar, the *Sahachar*, of the 11th June, writes:—We hear now and then of their oppressions; but we think them most trifling, when compared with the very gross oppressions committed by the indigo-planters of Bengal in times gone by. But oppressions of any kind, however trivial, ought to be checked.

SAHACHAR,  
June 11th, 1877.

3. The *Hindu Ranjikā*, of the 13th June, writes that, if, in the present War, the Russians be victorious, they will obtain possession of Turkey in Asia. Persia and Affghanistan only will then lie between them and India. But the Shah of Persia is at present on their side, and it will not be strange if the Ameer also listens to their overtures. In this state of things, it is extremely necessary for the English to increase their force, by admitting natives into the army.

HINDU RANJIKA,  
June 13th, 1877.

4. The *Amrita Bazar Patrikā*, of the 14th June, writes that the Government, by depriving us of our arms, have rendered us weaker, and themselves stronger. Formerly, we had the control over our own religious and social matters; but the Government have taken this into their own hands, by enacting various laws and establishing many courts throughout the country; and thus also they have become stronger and we weaker. Yet they refuse to repose any confidence in our loyalty. And now, they are making efforts to introduce fresh changes into the country. They have long desired that the people should save some portion of their income, and entrust it into their

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
June 14th, 1877.  
Circulation about 2,217.



hands. For this purpose, they have established the Savings Bank and the Hindu Annuity Fund. They have also adopted two other plans—(1.) The enactment of the Civil Procedure Code; in which there are some provisions, which make it difficult for money-lenders to realize their dues, and they must either give up altogether their trade of money-lending, or lend money where they would meet with no difficulty in realizing it. And their only plan will be to invest their money in Government papers. (2.) The resolution to issue the promissory notes of the present loan in sums, so small as Rs. 100, is intended to induce those who have very small capitals to purchase Government papers. If money belonging to the natives is thus put into the hands of Government, they will no longer distrust our loyalty. Our countrymen ought to do this without delay, since such a highly beneficial result might be expected.

MOORSHEDABAD  
PRATINIDHI,  
June 15th, 1877.

5. The *Moorshedabad Pratinidhi*, of the 15th June, writes that, while the Government has made most severe laws for the realization of its revenue from the zemindars, no measures have hitherto been adopted to enable landholders to realize their rents from the tenants without opposition. For some years past, the matter has been under consideration; but no result has yet come of it. Sir Richard Temple earnestly endeavoured to make a final settlement; but he did not remain long enough. In the meantime, some thirty or forty other laws have been passed, amended, or abolished; yet nothing has been done with regard to this matter. So long as any hostile feelings exist between landlords and tenants, can any good be expected? If the Government does not immediately direct its attention to the subject, the class of landholders will certainly be exterminated.

MOORSHEDABAD  
PRATINIDHI.

6. Adverting to the subject of the new loan, the same paper writes:—The Government does not assign the reason, which compels it to borrow such a heavy loan as 27½ lakhs of rupees. If it had not concealed its motives, it is probable that almost all money-holders would have most gladly and eagerly come forward to help. It seems to us that the Government will not be able to win the affections of the people, until it endeavours to remove their anxieties by altering its present narrow policy of concealment.

PRATIKAR,  
June 15th, 1877.  
Circulation about 235.

7. The *Pratikar*, of the 15th June, writes:—It is rumoured that the Secretary of State has expressed his unwillingness to restore the Berars to the Nizam. At a time when war threatens on the frontiers of Hindustan, and when there is so much confusion, the Government should not give occasions of grief to the Native Princes. The restoration of the Berars to the Nizam would occasion no great pecuniary loss to the Government; while it would render him more loyal to the British Throne.

PRATIKAR.

8. The same paper also writes:—Government has proposed to purchase articles of manufacture produced in this country. We need not examine their motives. We accept it with great joy, because our own interests are concerned in it. But we would offer some advice to the Government. *First*, it ought to purchase all articles that are to be obtained in the country and would be found useful; and it ought also to encourage the manufacture of articles which are not produced here to meet the demand. In England, many articles are produced by machinery, which are here roughly made by hands. Machines should, therefore, be introduced; and two great advantages would thus be derived—(1) many poor people might obtain a means of livelihood, and many middle-class men find employment; (2) the natives might learn the use of machines and cease to depend upon others. *Secondly*, if all foreign articles, which are in daily use here, may be thus obtained, they



would be most gladly enjoyed. By this means, our money would remain in our own country, and serve to support many of our countrymen. *Thirdly*, if the Government purchase the articles produced in this country, much expense will be saved.

9. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash* thinks that, if a loan office, such as exists in other districts, were opened in Rungpore, it might prove a great advantage: and if it demanded a lower rate of interest than what mahajuns usually take, it would be very popular.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
May 10th, 1877.  
Circulation about 250.

10. The *Samáj Darpan* has an article from Chittagong, stating that if the virulence of the cholera has abated, other fatal diseases are prevailing there and famine threatens; rice being now sold at 6 or 7 seers for a rupee, and salt at ten or twelve pice a seer.

SAMAJ DARPAN,  
June 15th, 1877.  
Circulation about 460.

11. The *Moorshedabad Patrika* has a long list of complaints against the present system of deciding cases by jury: among which are the following:— (1) their opinions, if not approved of by the Judge, are laid aside. What, then, is the use of dragging people from their own duties to make them jurors? (2) They are often summoned from distances of 4 or 5 kros, and are obliged to be in court at 10 A.M., or be subjected to a fine of Rs. 100. Hence, many dread a summons to sit on a jury, as much as they do a warrant under a decree. Though obliged to be present at 10 A.M., they often hang about the court, while the Judge is employed in other work, till 11½ or 12. (3) Printers and editors ought to be exempted from serving on a jury. (4) In many cases there is no distinction observed as to the parties to be summoned, and men ill, diseased, and deaf have been brought on. (5) Permission given to the jury to retire, for the purpose of considering their decision, is unadvisable: because in this retirement they seek to influence one another. It would be better to require them to give their respective opinions in writing. (6) The Judge ought not to deliver a charge to the jury, because it enables them to know what his opinion is, and this may bias their minds.

MOORSHEDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
June 15th, 1877.

12. The *Hindu Hitoishini* has an article, headed "The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the cesses," in which he says.—"It was stated that twenty-seven lakhs were to be raised in Bengal, but it now appears that an effort is made to raise nearly a crore. \*\*\*\* Since the Public Works Cess is to be collected at the same rate as the Road Cess, the Government of Bengal will raise more than 35 lakhs. And if a license tax be laid on, there will be a further income of some lakhs. In stamps and fees for the service of processes to file names, about 30 lakhs are likely to be gained. But the question would naturally arise, Is it consonant with reason that Government should, instead of 27 lakhs, endeavour to raise nearly a crore of rupees? If, without regard to the condition of the natives of Bengal, efforts are thus made to wring money from them, there will be no end to the dissatisfaction to which it will give rise. It may be doubtful whether Bengalis have a right to ask why seventy or eighty lakhs should be raised, when only twenty-seven were needed. The license tax too will, in a manner, press upon the shoulders of the tenants.

HINDU HITOISHINI,  
June 16th, 1877.  
Circulation about 300.

Landlords may not demand a pice beyond their rent, on pain of being punished; but the Government, without asking any questions, unhesitatingly increases in various ways the inconveniences and dissatisfaction of its subjects. It was reported that the Hon'ble Mr. Eden was a friend of the Bengalis; yet, it appears that, as soon as he has become a ruler of the province, he seeks, by various means, to raise more money than is needed. Some may say that the proposition came from the Government of India, urged on by its



Council, and that the fault does not lie with Mr. Eden. But when objections were raised to this new cess in Bengal, Mr. Eden manifested a want of resolution, and he may therefore be considered as at the root of it. We might not hope, that he would enquire into the state of the country, and say something in its favour, but we are pained to think that he paid no attention to the just objections of the natives. It does not become a ruler to disregard the lawful objections of his subjects and to be angry. But such is the temper of most English rulers. When Mr. Eden was in a subordinate position and had no power, he showed much love to the natives. Times with him have changed; and now, having attained the highest authority, if he were to show the same love and sympathy, it would be a proof of his friendship. We do not say that Mr. Eden is as tenacious of his own opinions as Sir George Campbell was; but he was so highly praised in the newspapers, that it might have been thought the Bengalis worshipped him as a god. But practically, does not this look like blind flattery? We also confess, that these taxes were levied at the instigation of the Council of the Indian Government; but if Mr. Eden had desired it, could he not have advocated our cause? Instead of that, he has given expression to opinions adverse to the natives. Considering the various cesses that are now levied, the all-seeing God alone knows what will be the position of the subject; the powerful English rulers will not understand it."

HINDU HITOSHINI,  
June 16th, 1877.  
Circulation about 300.

13. A correspondent writes, that in the moonsifship of Palang, in Sundeep, court fee stamps, stamp papers, and postage stamps are not to be had. He thinks this ought to be brought to the notice of Government.

GRAMBARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
June 16th, 1877.  
Circulation about 202.

14. The *Grámbártá Prákáshiká*, in comparing the present price of rice and *dal*, the staple food of the whole of Bengal, with that which ruled fifty years ago, says that it has risen fourfold; the most rapid rise being after the Orissa famine. In the meanwhile, the means of the people for purchasing the common necessities of life has remained stationary. Government seems bent only in imposing fresh taxes, without regard to the existing condition of the people, and without at least pointing out to them some way of earning more to meet these increasing demands. So long as Government acts thus, we may unhesitatingly say that its responsible officers oppress the inhabitants of that land, which affords them a means of earning their own livelihood; and we may add, without fear of contradiction, that the only means the natives had of supporting themselves, by weaving and other manufactures, have been snatched from them by the avaricious Englishman. The unjust drain of money from this country is no doubt one of the main causes of famine. The natives have now left for their support the produce of the soil, which is procurable at only famine prices. Famines are constantly recurring, destroying thousands; added to this, the spleen of the natives appears to be in so diseased a state, that many are sent to Hades through the fists, kicks, and thumps of the *Sahibs*. Sincerely does India pray that she may be relieved of all this affliction, and her tormentors be made to desist. Civilization, which tends to raise the prices of food, is not wanted here, nor even that learning and education which destroys religion and morals; the people would prefer to be kept from starvation. India would rather remain uncivilized and ignorant, so that she might see no more famines, and be able to devote herself more sincerely to religion.

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
June 16th, 1877.  
Circulation about 3,000.

15. The *Sulabh Samáchar* complains of the great inconvenience to travellers by the present obstruction in the Oolooberiah Canal, in consequence of one of the locks having broken; it was promised to be ready for



use again in six months, but the repairs have not yet been completed. Again, on the 1st of February last, it was notified that the canal would be closed from Oolooberiah to Banseria, for three months, for dredging purposes; but it has remained closed to the present date. Mr. Eden's attention is drawn to this.

16. Amongst the items of its war news, this paper has the following:—There is no small stir among the Bengali-Musalmans, down to those of the lowest order, about the war. Telegrams are eagerly sought and paid for, and to satisfy this craving, a paper is published in Bengali and Urdu for two pice. The English too show much anxiety. Recently there was rather a novel proceeding at Jessore, where the Hindus got up a meeting and raised subscriptions for the Turks.

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
June 16th, 1877.  
Circulation about 3,000.

17. The *Sádharáni* says, that much laxity in imparting education prevails amongst the lower grade of teachers in the Berhampore, Krishnaghur, Dacca, and Hooghly Colleges, which must necessarily result in great injury to the rising generation. The following enquiries into, and remedies for, such a state of affairs may prove of some use—First, the Durgápujá is the only festival looked upon with any favor or eagerness by the generality of Hindus; all other religious acts and ceremonies being considered but nominal. Amongst the schools, the Entrance Examination is the educational Durgápujá; and in order to have the pupils succeed in passing this, the interests of the lower forms are entirely neglected; the credit and reputation of the teacher depending on the numbers that pass. Second, the utter indifference of the higher classes of natives in the matter of education may be set down as another cause of the present deterioration; they do not care to enquire into any such matters, or interest themselves in educational affairs. The result is that the lower grade of teachers go on as they please, having no fear of punishment. Third, whilst there is no fear of punishment, there is also no hope of reward; for the teacher, who entered the department on a certain pay of Rs. 40, grinds away on that allowance for the 30 years of his service. A subordinate officer in every other department has his pay gradually increased; but where the welfare of three-fourths of the population depends on the exertions of these teachers, they receive no adequate reward for their labors, nor incentives to continued exertions. Rumour says that Mr. Eden intends looking into this matter, and there is therefore every hope of the prospects of the Education Service being bettered.

SADHARANI,  
June 17th, 1877.  
Circulation about 516.

18. Referring to the recent murder of one Baboo Nobin Chandra Nag, a zemindar of Midnapore, the *Soma Prakásh*, of the 18th June, remarks that there is little doubt that the Baboo has been put to death by his tenants. Very lately, a similar lamentable occurrence took place in Pubna. Let those, who apprehend evil from imparting education to females and peasants, observe what injury is committed by the latter. Owing to their ignorance they have no sense of right and wrong; and hence, when disputes arise between them and the zemindars, instead of adopting the most proper and legitimate means, they embrace means which are most illegal, to settle their disputes. We have often noticed that the generality of the cultivating ryots endeavour to have their rents reduced, and not to pay the whole amount due from them; and if landholders, instead of showing forbearance or pity, take the opposite way, disputes arise. They endeavour to enhance the rates of rent, and their tenants will not submit. This leads to most serious and unsatisfactory results. To prevent the frequent recurrence of such things,

SOMA PRAKASH,  
June 18th, 1877.  
Circulation about 700.



some means ought to be speedily devised. If the law proposed by Sir Richard Temple, to demand rents according to the rights of occupancy were now enforced, some check would be put to such sad results.

SOMA PRAKASH,  
June 18th, 1877.  
Circulation about 700.

19. In an editorial under the heading, Codification of Laws, the same paper writes:—The people of this country are stigmatised as fond of litigation; but whether this is natural to them, or it has been produced by habit, no body takes the trouble to inquire. We, however, find that it has been engendered by the multiplicity of laws, by the obscurity and uncertainty of their meaning, and by the want of codification. When there did not exist so many laws and courts, the number of suits was very few. Formerly, if any dispute occurred between neighbours, they never went to court, but made an amicable settlement of it between themselves. At present, as the intricacies of law increase, suits gradually become more numerous. On this account it seems necessary to codify the laws. If each kind of law were separately codified, and clear commentaries on difficult and obscure passages added, a check would doubtless be put to the increase of litigation. At a recent meeting in the Viceregal Council, it was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Whitley Stokes to codify some of the laws. He apprehended that many would be displeased with this measure. But we say that, excepting those whose interests are perpetuated by the obscurity of the law, and those who most erroneously hope to gain a high reputation by explaining the disputed passages in it, every body who is desirous of obtaining justice, and who really seeks to secure the welfare of the country, would most gladly approve of this measure. We are glad to learn that His Excellency the Governor-General has expressed his sincere approbation of it.

BANGA HITAIISHI,  
June 18th, 1877.

20. The Editor of the *Banga Hitaishi* in an article headed "The British Government and the Berars," makes the following remarks:—The Christians of Europe declare themselves to be truth-speaking, and anxious to fulfil the promises they make, asserting that their words correspond with their acts. Exactly the contrary is the case; for, in reality, it is doubtful whether there is any one else in the world, who, like them, are followers of untruth and deceivers. They are, however, very skilled in loquacity, and have by this means proved everywhere victorious. They are, moreover, so impudent as to cover their thousands of faults under the cloak of religion, and to shower abuses on others for trifling faults. After referring to the case of *Nundakumar* and his treatment, the Editor proceeds to say that the *Turks* have been called demons for the Bulgarian affairs. In contradistinction to this, let the conduct of the Christian Russians be observed, and that of the English during the last mutiny, of which it may be said that no act of cruelty remained undone. Is any fault of the *Turks* to be considered equal to this? Look at England's treatment of China. After these remarks, the Editor goes into the *Berar* case at some length, and winds up with the following observations. These are then the very English who call themselves truth-tellers and respecters of promises, and who vilify others for acting in a contrary way, and who are even now abusing the Russians to the same effect: such is the result of their wisdom and education: this is their regard for religion; and this their glory as Christians. The English have a desire to make their rule here permanent: but do not adopt the proper and legitimate means. They wish to make the Native Princes loyal; but pierce their hearts with pain at every step. If such a course of conduct is persevered in, not a thousand *durbars* or showers of stars and titles will tend to the realization of these wishes; for neither *Rájahs* nor people can ever forget such acts of injustice and oppression.

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21. The *Bhaskara* expresses surprise at people, calling themselves Hindus, showing active sympathy with the Musalmans in the matter of the Turkish war. The Editor gives six reasons against such conduct. 1st, there is no such relationship between Turkey and India, as may subject the latter to adversity on account of any calamity that may befall the former; 2nd, there is no such close or intimate connection between the Musalmans and Hindus, whereby the calamity of one would act fatally in the other; 3rd, the Hindus are under no such obligations to the Musalmans as a class or society, as to induce them to throw themselves into a war, in which the co-religionists of the former are engaged in a far off country; 4th, the national calamity of the Turks does not entitle them to the sympathy and compassion of all nations, or render them dependent on the aid of the Hindus especially; 5th, the Hindus of India are not in such a position as to have their own poor and distressed countrymen uncared for, and show active sympathy for the Turks; 6th, the people of our religion have at no time received any benefits from the Turks, which may brand them as uncivilized and ungrateful for refusing aid in the day of their calamity. The Editor refers, at great length, to different acts of oppression committed by Musalmans on the Hindus at various periods of history: and, even to this day, notwithstanding the British rule, Hindus are very indifferently treated in the courts of the native Muhammadan Princes. Various other reasons are given to show why the Hindus and Musalmans can have no mutual sympathy; and the writer notices, amongst these, the fact that Hindus and their families met with the like cruel treatment as the English at the hands of the Musalmans of the North-Western Provinces; and at *Pandooah*, a place so close to the capital, the Hindus are obstructed by the Musalmans in their worship and religious ceremonies. Taking all these facts into consideration, the Hindus cannot, with any sense of propriety exert themselves to preserve the sovereignty and rule of the Muhammadan race. We are subjects of the English; and it is the English who rescued us from the tyranny of the Musalmans; we should therefore endeavour to the best of our ability to do that whereby the hands of the English may be strengthened. Should fortune rule that our Sovereign be at war with the Russians, we will be ready to sacrifice our all for our Empress; but we have no need to do anything to assist the Muhammadan powers; and the Hindus in particular should bear this strictly in mind.

22. The Editor of the *Samachar Chandrika* says that he is well nigh tired of writing of the oppressions of the police. The following is a recent case in point. A robbery of jewels and ornaments took place at Kothapara, in the house of *Harikrishna Ghosha*, a *Talukdar*. On the following day the head-constable *Prasanna Chandra Chakrabarti* appeared on the scene; and, after enquiries, got the names of some persons, who were suspected. He thereupon proceeded, with two other constables, in quest of the suspected parties, whom he at length found, bound them hand and feet, and beat them most unmercifully, with the view of extorting a confession, then dashed them on the ground from a height of 9 or 10 cubits, and with kicks and blows on different parts of their body, threshed them out like corn; this did not suffice, their wives and families were used shamefully beyond description. The merciless, cruel, and shameless behaviour of the police towards the females has lost them their virtue. The police stripped the wife of one *Harish Chandra Baboo*, the *Naib* of Zillah Fureedpore, quite naked, and utterly disgraced her. Now it must be remembered that *Harish Chandra Baboo* is a respectable and an affluent man, and there was no probability of stolen jewels being about her

BHASKARA,  
June 18th, 1877.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 18th, 1877.  
Circulation about 625.



person. The District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate of *Barisal* should at once make strict enquiries into this grave misconduct on the part of the head-constable.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 16th, 1877.  
Circulation about 625.

23. The Editor of this paper, after referring to the extreme sorrow and regret experienced by himself and his countrymen, when hearing of the oppressions of indigo-planters, refers to a case reported to have occurred at Magoora, where the manager of an indigo factory summoned a relative of one Panchoo to appear before him, on some complaint that had been made. Panchoo is an old man, of property and position in his native village. His relative invited him to accompany him; which he did. It seems there had been some difference between the manager and this Panchoo at some previous time; and having him now in his power, the manager began by abusing, and then proceeded to beat the old man with a stick, and brought him to the ground. The man was old and blind, and could do nothing to protect himself. He returned home half dead; and, for some days, lay in bed, refusing to touch any food.

BEHAR BANDHU,  
June 20th, 1877.  
Circulation about 509.

24. In an article headed, the English and the Russians, the *Behar Bandhu* has the following remarks:—The Russians it seems have adopted the same plan as the English did in conquering so many countries, kings, and princes; that is, by sowing the seeds of discord amongst them. England seems to have lost this its clue and Russia to have picked it up; inasmuch as the latter has at length succeeded in raising animosities amongst the English, who are at present quite divided in opinion as to the present war. If England does not speedily come to the aid of Turkey, Russia will, after conquering it and Persia, get England in its grasp, and snatch Hindustan away. The English may speak as they like; but it is a fact that Russia has outwitted the whole of Europe, and broken every promise. Had England at first sided with Turkey, instead of delivering it over to Russia, this power would never have attempted to come up to the Danube or to Persia, for which place its fleet has been ordered. Immediate and prompt action is required; not mere words and arguments, as is the case now in Parliament. Natives, as great as the English, have ere this fallen by reason of bad counsel. If they awake and arise to action, they will certainly prove victorious in the contest. The Turks are fighting very bravely, and the aid of the English at this juncture would at once turn the scales in their favor; the great chiefs of India will be ready to assist if England quits *Khelat*; then *Cabul* will also become an ally. On the other hand, it was not right for the British Government to impose another tax on *Behar* at so critical a time. The subjects of every King are ever ready to fight for their Sovereign rulers, and why should not this be the case with India?

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 23rd June 1877.

JOHN ROBINSON,  
Government Bengali Translator.



*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the week ending  
the 23rd June 1877.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Bhārat Shramjībī" ...	Barāhanagar ...	Monthly ...	Jaishta 1284 B.S.
2	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ...	Kākiniā, Rungpore ...	Weekly ...	10th May 1877.
3	"Samāj Darpan" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	8th June 1877.
4	"Bhārat Sangskārak" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11th ditto.
5	"Sahachar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11th ditto.
6	"Hindu Ranjikā" ...	Beauleah, Rājshāhye ...	Ditto ...	13th ditto.
7	"Amrita Bāzār Patrikā" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	14th ditto.
8	"Bhārat Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	14th ditto.
9	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
10	"Moorshedabad Patrikā" ...	Berhampore ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
11	"Moorshedabad Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
12	"Pratikār" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
13	"Hindu Hitaishini" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	16th ditto.
14	"Grāmbārtā Prakāshikā" ...	Comercolly ...	Ditto ...	16th ditto.
15	"Sulabha Samāchār" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	16th ditto.
16	"Sādhārani" ...	Chinsurah ...	Ditto ...	17th ditto.
17	"Howrah Hitakarī" ...	Bethar, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	17th ditto.
18	"Dacca Prakāsh" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	17th ditto.
19	"Banga Hitaishī" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
20	"Soma Prakāsh" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
21	"Sambād Bhāskar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
22	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	16th, 18th, 20th and 21st June 1877.
23	"Sambād Prabhākar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11th to 15th and 18th to 21st June 1877.
24	"Sambād Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th and 16th June 1877.
25	"Bangabidhya Prakāshikā" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th to 22nd June 1877.
26	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	16th June 1877.
27	"Behār Bandhu" (in Hindi) ...	Bankipore, Patna ...	Ditto ...	20th ditto.

Bengal Secretariat Press.



